

No. 5790      號十九百七千九第      日三初月五年五十緒光      HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1889      六拜禮      號一月六英港香      [PRICE \$24. PER MONTH]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE CATASTROPHE.

ORDERS should be sent  
EARLY THIS MORNING  
for the  
"DAILY PRESS" MAIL ISSUE  
containing a full and revised account of  
THE MAIN STORM.  
Daily Press Office,  
1st June, 1889. [1125.]

HINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY'S REGISTRE  
LOAN OF 1886.

INTEREST DUE ON BONDS of this  
LOAN will be payable at the Office of  
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COR-  
PORATION on and after the 1st day of June,  
1889.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
Agents issuing this Loan.  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [1133.]

NOTICE.

M<sup>R</sup>. W. H. GASKELL having entered  
into PARTNERSHIP with me, my  
business will from the 1st June be conducted  
under the Style of MENDEL & GASKELL.  
LOUIS MENDEL.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [1134.]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS Day admitted M<sup>r</sup>. R.  
A. GUBBAY a PARTNER in our  
firm.  
TOEG & GUBBAY.  
16, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [1135.]

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY.  
LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEET-  
ING of the above Company will be held  
at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on MONDAY, the  
31st inst., at FOUR P.M.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. 1135

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—CHAN YAN PO, of Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, having been  
judicated Bankrupt under a Petition filed in  
the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy,  
on the 23rd day of April, 1889, is hereby re-  
quired to surrender himself to BRUCE SHUTT-  
LEWORTH, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the  
said Court at the FIRST MEETING OF  
CREDITORS to be held by the said Acting  
Registrar on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of  
June, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON.  
The said BRUCE SHUTTLEWORTH is the Official  
Assignee in the said Bankruptcy.

A Public Notice will hereafter be appointed  
for the said Court for the said Bankrupt to present  
himself for the purpose of being examined by the  
Official Examiner and to make application  
for his discharge, of which sitting notice will  
be given in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.  
At the First Meeting of Creditors the  
Acting Registrar will receive the Proofs of the  
Claims of Creditors, and the Creditors, who  
shall have proved their Debts respectively, or  
be a majority in value of the said Creditors, are  
being directed to choose an Assignee or  
Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects  
under the said Court Order of Creditors and Assignees.  
Dated 31st day of May, 1889.

ARTHUR E. RODEY,  
Solicitor in the Matter,  
of the said Bankruptcy,  
Hongkong.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"POLYHYMNIA"

Left Schanghai, having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested

sure by the undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.  
 The Captain cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-MORROW.  
 Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded into the SATURDAY, the 1st of June, Pier 4 Godown Co. and stored at Consignees risk and expense.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining on board after the 6th Inst. will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be unladen on the 6th instant at 4 P.M.  
 Fire Insurance has been effected with the  
 SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1893.

DO-DO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW.  
 THE Company's Steamship  
 "KWONGSANG."  
 Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above  
 TO-SWATOW (SATURDAY), the 1st of June.  
 "NOON."  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
 General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND  
TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship,

"PHALAS,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the  
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd June, at  
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAKE & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [1190]

FOR NINGPOO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NINGPO,"

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the  
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd June, at  
DUSK.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [1197]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND  
ADELAIDE.

Sailing at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND  
Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW

“MENMUIR.”  
 Captain Helms, will be despatched for the  
 above Ports on MONDAY, the 3rd June, at  
 noon.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 RUSSELL & Co.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. 11129

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAM-  
 RANG, AND SOURABAYA.  
 “THE STEAMSHIP”  
 “CAMORTA.”  
 Captain Frye, will be despatched for the above  
 Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, at  
 THREE P.M., instead of as previously advertised.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. 11132



**INTIMATIONS.**  
1889. ON SALE. 1889.  
**THE CHINA DIRECTORY.**  
With which is incorporated  
**THE CHINA DIRECTORY.**  
(Twenty-Seventh Annual Issue).  
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,  
Royal 8vo. pp. 120. Price, £3.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo. pp. 820. £3.00.  
**THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY**  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**  
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
For Constipation and Indigestion.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**  
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
For Constipation and Indigestion.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**  
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.  
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.  
For Constipation and Indigestion.

**FOR HOT CLIMATES.**  
**WATSON'S**  
**EFFERVESCENT SALINE.**

**WATSON'S**  
**EFFERVESCENT SALINE.**  
A refreshing preparation, forming when  
mixed with water a cooling and refresh-  
ing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invalu-  
able for maintaining the system in a healthy  
and natural condition.  
It relieves Biliary Headaches, Fevers, indigestion,  
and is especially recommended  
for stomachic and bilious disorders, such as  
Acidity, Stomachic Eruptions, and Bile on the  
Skin, &c.  
It is an excellent aperient, and forms a  
capital cathartic.  
In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

**WATSON'S**  
**PURE**  
**FRUIT CORDIALS.**  
PREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST  
SELECTED FRUIT. RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,  
DAMSON, BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT,  
ORANGE, LEMON, CHERRY, LIME, &c.  
Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

**WATSON'S**  
**SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT**  
**CITRATE**  
**OF**  
**MAGNESIA.**

When the body is in a heated or feverish con-  
dition, this preparation will be found most  
valuable, as it tends to produce a slight moisture  
on the skin, and cools the system generally.  
It makes an agreeable Saline Drink.  
Anti-acid and mildly aperient, preferable to any  
other Saline as a Febrifuge.  
In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

**CAUTION.**—Being prepared expressly for 'Hot  
Climates,' parties requiring the same are advised  
to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT  
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, many so-called  
similar preparations being sold and irritating  
to the Stomach and Bowels.

**"SALT REGAL"**  
A NEW AND MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY!  
For the Prevention and Cure  
of  
**FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.**  
A Favourite Remedy at Home and Abroad.  
An effervescent White Powder lately dis-  
covered which changes colour and develops  
OZONE—the principle of life.  
Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in  
impure water, and directly affects Worms and  
Parasites in the system.  
Price, \$1 per bottle.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
Sole Agents, Hongkong, China and Manila.  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
Hongkong, May, 1899. [2-19]

**DEATHS.**  
On the 18th April, at West Worthing, Louisa  
Mary, daughter of William Boffa, aged 70.  
On the 20th April, Mrs. SARAH JONES SMITH, the  
wife of Rev. Samuel J. Smith, of Bangkok, Siam.

**The Daily Press.**  
HONGKONG, JUNE 1st, 1899.

This extension of the City of Victoria west-  
wards, and the formation of a road from  
Kennedy Town to the foot of Mount Davis  
and along the shore to Aberdeen are only a  
question of time. Meantime it is to be re-  
gretted that the Government should go on  
perpetuating the serious mistake made in  
allowing the slopes of Mount Davis to be  
converted into a vast Chinese cemetery.  
This site is not only too near the western  
districts of the city, but it has yet to be  
shown that the burial ground has not had a  
considerable share in producing the fever  
and sickness for which these districts have  
of late years been notorious. However that  
may be, there can be no question as to the  
harmful influence of the Chinese cemetery  
further on Pokfulam and Aberdeen.  
No site less suitable than Mount Davis for  
the purpose could well be discovered. Close  
to a principal road, in immediate proximity to  
what was once the sanitarium of the Colony,  
but which is now far from salubrious and  
swarming with flies and mosquitoes, this  
cemetery is situated on the steep slopes of a  
hill, the friable soil of which is easily washed  
away from the coffins, which are buried  
in very shallow graves. Often as the danger  
of the Mount Davis Golgotha has been point-  
ed out, and long after that was first done,  
even within the last three years, burials were  
commenced and are still allowed on the side  
of the valley nearest to the Pokfulam Road,  
and within a few feet of it. The number of  
interments is very great, and the entire  
hill will, at the present rate, soon be one  
huge funeral mound. The desirability of  
closing both these places of  
sepulchre, and providing a Chinese cemetery  
at a greater distance from the town has been  
discussed before, but it is time the subject  
was reopened, and steps taken to secure a  
new and unobjectionable site for the burial  
of the dead.

The island is so small, space so limited,  
that it is difficult to fix on any suitable site  
for the purpose, or that would not be open  
to objection either on the ground of inaccessi-  
bility or as likely at some time to interfere  
with the growth of the city or suburbs in  
some direction. But for the existence of the  
village of Stanley, and the fact that it may  
perhaps some day again be used for a mili-  
tary station, Stanley Point might well serve  
for the purpose, but the distance would be to  
some extent a drawback. The southern side  
of the island of Apichikong might also be con-  
sidered a suitable site, well removed from

the main island, and is accessible by  
steam-launch, but there exists a large village  
there, the inhabitants of which would be  
sure to raise objection. Perhaps the best  
site, as being least likely to ever become a  
nuisance or danger to the population, would  
be the large peninsula which extends for  
about three miles from Shek O to the small  
village of Hokoi, which has a breadth of  
about one and a half miles and is almost  
uninhabited. There would be no vested in-  
terests to interfere with, and the place  
might therefore be converted into a ceme-  
tery at any time and would agree the pur-  
pose for at least a century to come. Neither  
the north-east nor south-west breezes blow-  
ing over it would reach any inhabited part  
of the island, it is not even in the track of  
the pedestrian or picnicker, and however  
much the population of Victoria may over-  
flow it is not likely to ever reach this secluded  
spot. It has, however, like Stanley Point,  
one drawback; it is not easily accessible.  
The distance by road is considerable and  
the way is steep in some parts. The Gov-  
ernment would need to maintain a good  
substantial little steamer which could land  
funerals at Shek O or Newby, from whence  
the cemetery could be easily reached. The  
same means of transport would be necessary  
as has been suggested, Limma were so  
acquired for the purpose, and it is very im-  
probable that, with our present policy of  
drifting apathy and *ad hoc*, that island could  
be secured. A natural dependency of Hong-  
kong, it ought to have been included in the  
cession of the Colony.

In any case it is most desirable that burials  
at Mount Davis should cease, and that so  
valuable a district as Pokfulam should again  
be rendered habitable, so that when pressure  
on the building space becomes again pain-  
fully acute after the Praya reclamation, it  
may be possible for the town to overflow  
westward as well as eastward. Kennedy Town  
will most likely before many years extend  
up to the Pokfulam Road, when the ceme-  
tery nuisance would perforce have to be  
abated. In this connection it would be in-  
teresting to know if the Government have  
considered the probable contingency of a  
railway or tramway round the foot of Mount  
Davis and live, made the necessary provi-  
sion and reserved the necessary rights when  
disposing of the marine lot. The squatters  
who have for the time being disfigured  
Sandy Bay—to which presumably they  
migrated after being evicted from the hill side  
above Kennedy Town—will also have to be  
cleared out, as they are establishing a foul  
and insupportable rookery there. When the  
Chinese burial grounds are removed, as it  
will be long become imperative they shall  
be, the Pokfulam district, blest with the  
south-west sea breezes, laden with ozone,  
will become the healthiest and pleasantest  
part of the island for residential purposes.  
There are large tracts of land available for  
building sites running up from Sandy Bay,  
Telegraph Bay, and even from Waterfall  
Bay, which could be made very accessible  
by a railway or tramway running along the  
coast, and which would eventually be con-  
tinued to Aberdeen, Deepwater Bay, and  
Stanley. But such an embarkment, of course,  
never arose while the air is poisoned and  
the prospect blurred by the great graveyards  
which now blight the district.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform  
us that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*,  
from Australia port, left Port Darwin on the  
25th May for this port.

We are informed that the *Amy Shorwin*  
Opera Company left Shanghai for Yokohama  
on the 27th ult., and expect to be in Hongkong  
four weeks from that date.

When the steamer *Taku* left Newby on  
2nd May, there was not a single vessel in port.  
Such a lack of traffic in the month of May had  
not been known for many years.

We (Mr. C. Daily News) are glad to know that  
the Japanese are at last making a concession,  
and that there is a chance now of the  
Kobe being allowed to go up to C. unopposed  
this year.

The Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg &  
Co.) inform us that the Chinese Ship *Mutual*  
S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingyoo*, from Hongkong  
and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 25th May  
for this port.

A telegram, the *Nichi Nichi* Shimbun says,  
has been received at the Austro-Hungarian  
Legation at Tokyo stating that Mr. Henry von  
Bertoldi, the *Chargé d'Affaires*, has been created  
a Baron.

It will be interesting, not alone to residents  
in the Colony, but also those at a distance who  
are aware of the unparalleled descent of  
rain over Hongkong, to know that the rain-  
fall for May was over 47 inches.

Our account of the terrible rain and thunder-  
storms which on the 29th and 30th May de-  
vasted the Colony, causing such widespread loss  
and damage, will be found on our third page.  
It has been considerably extended, further par-  
ticulars having been obtained.

We hear that Mr. Roddy, solicitor, has obtained  
a concession to build a hotel on the Shaan-  
gwan, and a Company for carrying out the  
scheme has been formed shortly. The vast of such  
an hotel has been long felt and the Company  
should prove a paying concern.

A telegram from Hongkong, dated 30th May,  
states that the *Corinthian* party were delighted  
with what they saw at the main houses. An-  
other telegram dated yesterday states that the  
Hindu mimes had been visited, and the impres-  
sion produced was one of amazement as to the  
prospects. The coal is to be tried to-day.  
The party leave to-day for the Campine mines.

The *Japan Gazette* says the following  
Japanese men-of-war are in course of construction at  
Yokohama and abroad: *Mitsushima* and *Yamashiro*,  
France; *Chiyoda*, England; *Hachidate* and  
*Okishima*, Yokohama; and the *Akatsushima*  
at Onohama. The *Matsushima* and *Yamashiro*  
are expected to be finished by the end of  
this year or at the beginning of next, to be fol-  
lowed by the *Chiyoda* and *Hachidate*. The  
*Okishima* and *Akatsushima* have only just been  
commenced.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary says—  
The *Myosue* is again the first steamer to  
leave to get away. She takes a full cargo of  
4,100 tons at 26. On the voyage up, she left  
Shanghai at 4.40 a.m. on the 5th May, arriving  
at Hongkong at 7 a.m. on the 7th, thus doing the  
distance in 30 hours 20 min. On the way down  
she left Hankow at 10.10 p.m. on the 24th, and  
reached the Wearmouth Spit Bay at 8.40 a.m. on  
the 26th, or in 34 hours 20 min. This is the  
quickest passage on record. Mr. Mobley was  
despatched. She left for London at 6.15 a.m.

The *Deit Current* says that a private letter  
received from Berlin states that the situation of  
the platform there becomes more and more  
serious and more critical every day. Mar-  
salsky has been for several months without any form of Gov-  
ernment. There are reports of a violent attack  
there, each of which has 200 men working.  
Three hundred coolies have absconded without  
their employers being able to do anything, as  
they have no Resident to complain to. The  
German forces Co. intends opening the place  
with 800 fields on the Bismarck river, but it  
is doubtful if the venture will prove successful, as  
coolies are not to be obtained.

It is rumored in Tokyo (says the *Japan*  
*Mail*) that the poet of Japanese. Representative  
in Peking may be given to Mr. Watanabe, now  
resident of the Japanese Legation in Peking.  
Admiral Yoneda, however, will, it is said, over-  
rule Mr. Watanabe. The *Japan Gazette*, in  
publishing this rumor, says that Viscount  
Enomoto has long been believed to be desirous  
of becoming Premier of the University, but  
it is difficult to imagine that the latter  
office should be preferred to the portfolio of a  
Minister of State.

The *Daily News*—Mr. Li Mo-tai, the  
proprietor of the *Feng-Ying* Kuan photo-litho-  
graphic works near the Shanghai Horse Bar-  
n, is a very rich and enterprising young man,  
the son of a high official. He went up recently  
to Peking as a candidate for the Hsien examina-  
tion, with very little hope of passing. He came  
out one of the first five broke through. In the  
final examination, which takes place before  
the Emperor himself, he was one of the first  
out of all, to the great astonishment and  
delight of his Shanghai friends, and will now  
probably be promoted to high office in Peking.

A correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News* says  
that the latest news from Peking in regard to  
railway matters is as follows:—The Emperor  
Dowager, Prince Chun, Li Hung-chang, Chang  
Chih-tung, and some other high officials, both in  
Peking and in the provinces, have been going  
on with the building of the railway at once,  
and are pressing it on the Emperor Dowager.  
On the other hand, the Emperor, and another  
high official, are at present in Peking, and are  
urging the Emperor not to allow the railway  
to be made. A vigorous representation has been  
very recently made to the Emperor, through  
the Emperor Dowager, that the arrangements  
for the railway have been made, and that the  
work is going on, and that the Emperor should  
at once, and are pressing it on the Emperor  
Dowager. On the other hand, the Emperor, and  
another high official, are at present in Peking,  
and are urging the Emperor not to allow the  
railway to be made. A vigorous representation  
has been very recently made to the Emperor,  
through the Emperor Dowager, that the arrange-  
ments for the railway have been made, and that  
the work is going on, and that the Emperor  
should at once, and are pressing it on the Em-  
peror Dowager.

A San Francisco paper of the 1st May gives  
the following account of the *Geleis* quick  
passage:—There was much surprise in all cir-  
cles for the quick passage of the *Geleis*, which  
left the steamer *Geleis*, belonging to the Orien-  
tal and Occidental Steamship Company, was  
coming into port. She was not due until to-  
day, and as recent arrivals have all experienced  
delays, the quick passage of the *Geleis* was not  
expected. Captain Bryant, superintendent  
of the Occidental and Oriental Company's  
steamers, was the happiest man outside of the  
officers of the steamer, when she arrived. She  
had made the passage in 11 days, 11 hours,  
and one-half day, and was just thirteen days  
from Yokohama, which is the fastest time on  
record. Captain Bryant of the *Geleis* was gen-  
erally congratulated when the vessel docked.  
The time is four hours ahead of any previous re-  
cord. Captain Bryant has made three trips in  
the *Geleis* in the time from Yokohama to Hong-  
kong, which is the fastest time on record.  
Captain Bryant of the *Geleis* was generally  
congratulated when the vessel docked. The  
time is four hours ahead of any previous re-  
cord. Captain Bryant has made three trips in  
the *Geleis* in the time from Yokohama to Hong-  
kong, which is the fastest time on record.

Anything like serious ruptures of the peace  
between foreigners and Japanese in Kobe or in  
other ports are now, fortunately, of rare  
occurrence, and from the fact that the  
negotiations for the settlement of the  
Kobe case, which have been going on for  
some time, have been proceeding on the morning of the 18th  
May, the particulars of which a Kobe paper  
has given, it is probable that the settlement  
of the Kobe case will be completed in a few  
days. The Kobe case, which has been going on  
for some time, has been proceeding on the  
morning of the 18th May, the particulars of  
which a Kobe paper has given, it is probable  
that the settlement of the Kobe case will be  
completed in a few days. The Kobe case, which  
has been going on for some time, has been  
proceeding on the morning of the 18th May,  
the particulars of which a Kobe paper has  
given, it is probable that the settlement of  
the Kobe case will be completed in a few days.

It is true that sanitation often was the ex-  
pression of "harmless" nature, when speaking of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and  
therefore heavier than water, and are readily  
appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense  
of the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the sense of the "harmless" nature of the water,  
which is the subject of a story lately written,  
and therefore heavier than water, and are read-  
ily appreciated by either substance or filtration.  
(Hassell) but no one ever dreamed of asserting  
that the water was "harmless" in the sense of  
the "harmless" nature of the water, which is  
the subject of a story lately written, and there-  
fore heavier than water, and are readily appre-  
ciated by either substance or filtration. (Hassell)  
but no one ever dreamed of asserting that the  
water was "harmless" in the sense of the "har-  
mless" nature of the water, which is the subject  
of a story lately written, and therefore heavier  
than water, and are readily appreciated by either  
substance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one  
ever dreamed of asserting that the water was  
"harmless" in the sense of the "harmless" na-  
ture of the water, which is the subject of a  
story lately written, and therefore heavier than  
water, and are readily appreciated by either sub-  
stance or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever  
dreamed of asserting that the water was "har-  
mless" in the sense of the "harmless" nature  
of the water, which is the subject of a story  
lately written, and therefore heavier than water,  
and are readily appreciated by either substance  
or filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dream-  
ed of asserting that the water was "harmless"  
in the sense of the "harmless" nature of the  
water, which is the subject of a story lately  
written, and therefore heavier than water, and  
are readily appreciated by either substance or  
filtration. (Hassell) but no one ever dreamed  
of asserting that the water was "harmless" in  
the











HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1869.

**CHINESE EVIDENCE IN CHINESE COURTS.**

The new proposition for a direct cable to connect Singapore and Hongkong made by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company during the previous one by including British North Borneo, has excited much suspicion that such intonation existed on the part of the Company, we suggested, in our issue of the 21st March last, the desirability of bringing that important territory into the telegraphic scheme by taking the proposed Singapore-Hongkong cable thither. It is now apparent to all who have watched its development, that British North Borneo will soon be well worth the protection it needs, and that the Colony will be able to support a larger cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. As to the desirability of having a direct—or perhaps to be more correct, we should say independent—cable between Hongkong and Singapore there are not two opinions. Admiral Sir HOWELL SALMON has certainly emphasized the necessity for it by expressing his opinion of the great importance of a second communication with Hongkong, considering that if the Chinese were cut after a declaration of war, the passage over of a single message to the effect that war was imminent might be worth to this Colony more than the whole of any subsidy that has ever been asked." This is readily understandable, and it might be added that the work of cutting a cable, if the shore ends be carefully watched, is not so very difficult as many water, and the line might be made considerably valuable for some time after war had broken out.

The Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce do not question either the value or the importance of the projected cable, and they admit that British North Borneo has "now become a factor of very considerable commercial importance," but they maintain that it is the duty of the Imperial Government to complete the effectiveness of these two important signalling stations by connecting them by direct cable. And so it is, but the question remains, will they undertake the work at their own cost. The Authorities at Downing Street argue that the interests of the British taxpayer have also to be considered, and that the colonists, who reap the benefit of greater security to property and trade, and greater facilities of communication, should contribute something towards the cost of the cable. This principle, when it was decided to fortify the coaling stations, they were asked to find the funds for constructing the fortifications, the Imperial Government providing the plans and the armament. On the same principle, an annual military contribution is demanded from those colonies able to pay it. This being the case, it is, we fear, unlikely that the Home Government will consent to bear the whole of the cost of the proposed cable between Singapore and Hongkong. It may be argued that we can get on without it, as the Chinese lines will soon be connected with the Indian telegraph system, and it is not probable that we shall ever be at war with both France and China simultaneously. But how far can we depend upon the Chinese lines? Recent revelations of the manner in which the French lines were used this principle, we feared, we should not be able to rely upon the Chinese Telegraph Administration for punctuality and accuracy, both vitally important in the transmission of political messages. A direct cable would impart a feeling of security against surprise—a knowledge the value of which can only be thoroughly realised by the want of it in some of our wars and in some of our peace, rather than the want of the advantages which this proposed cable would undoubtedly confer, we think it would pay the Colony to give a small subsidy towards its maintenance or vote a grant in aid of the undertaking. A subsidy reaching over twenty years is, it must be confessed, rather a burden to undertake, but possibly the Company might be induced to accept of such a term. It is, however, as we are convinced that it is alike to the interest of the Imperial Government and of both Colonies, as well as British North Borneo, to carefully

consider the proposal of the Telegraph Company and not hastily reject it on account of

[illegible]

Major Champarnowne,	Mr. H. J. Holmen
R.E.	Mr. John Andrew
Mr. C. H. Grace	Mr. Ernest F. L. Traversa

on the 27th May. There were present:—  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR  
WILLIAM DES VOGES, K.C.M.G.  
Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.  
Hon. A. J. LEACH Acting Attorney-General.  
Hon. A. E. WOODHOUSE, C.M.G., Acting  
Colonial Treasurer.  
Hon. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES, Acting Re-  
gistrar-General.  
Hon. P. EYRE.  
Hon. B. WYSE.  
Hon. B. LAYTON.  
Hon. J. J. KISWICK.  
Mr. A. SEYD, Clerk of Councils.

—MINUTES.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and  
confirmed.

FINANCE.  
A financial minute by the Governor was laid  
on the table recommending a vote of £1,712/7s for  
the purchase of the engine and appliances of the dis-  
tributing machine at Bristol, and to provide  
for an additional staff to work it.  
Referred to the Finance Committee.

NATURALIZATION ORDINANCE.  
The Bill for the naturalization of Li Man Hin  
otherwise Fok was read a second time, com-  
mitted and passed.

THE CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.  
MARKES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT BILL.  
The Bill, the object of which is to bring goats  
and other ruminating animals under the same  
regulation as cattle, sheep, and swine, was read  
a second time, committed, and passed.

THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE AMENDMENT BILL.  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the  
second reading of this Bill, said he might ex-  
plain very shortly that in section 28, sub-section  
B, the words "the stamps, the sealing, the  
uttering, or issuing of postage stamps" was made  
a misdemeanour, but the use of the words "not  
being a postage stamp issued under this Ordinance"  
extended stamps purporting to be issued  
under the Ordinance, and the words "the stamps"  
foreign stamps. By the deletion of those words  
practically all fictitious stamps would be included.  
The Bill was read a second time, committed,  
and passed.

THE CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.  
THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I AM MOV-  
ING the second reading of this important Bill. I  
do not propose to take up the time of the Council  
in going through the objects and policy of the  
Bill. I have already explained the reasons for  
introducing it, and I have already said that I  
am ready deal with these; but what I propose to do  
is to state as shortly as possible to hon. members  
the scheme of the Bill. In the first place the  
decision to resume any land is not to be followed  
by any notice or any conveyance of the land to  
the Government in Council. In the first place, what  
has to take place is negotiation. The Governor  
through his officers will negotiate with the owner,  
and if there is then a failure to carry out the  
purpose of the Bill, the Government will proceed  
enforced in the Ordinance will arise. There  
again there is a postponement of the actual com-  
ing into operation of those powers for a further  
period of three months, because the Ordinance  
provides that the Government may, in writing, allow  
to be given to the owner. If it is not till the end  
of these three months that the land is to vest in  
the Crown and the proceedings for giving com-  
pensation to the owner or other persons interested  
in the land are to be commenced. At the ex-  
piration of the three months the Board is to  
be constituted. Now, I think the constitution of  
the Board will commend itself to your considera-  
tion, because in the first place the chairman is  
to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court,  
a man who, we must at least assume, whether he  
be the Chief Justice or Justice Judge, will be abso-  
lutely impartial. Then the Governor in Council  
has power to nominate a person in his behalf;  
and I think it is probable that the Governor will  
appoint, probably the Surveyor-General, or some  
other hand the owner of the land has power to  
nominate any person on his own behalf and no  
doubt he will nominate a skilled person. Then  
the Government may, after the publication  
in the Government Gazette of the appoint-  
ment of this Board the arbitration is to com-  
mence; the owner having had more than three  
months, probably a great deal more, than  
three months, to consider what amount he can  
claim, and if he does not claim, or if he does  
in the land taken or in rights destroyed having  
had ample time to consider their claims, are to  
send them in separately. I do not think I need  
trouble you with the powers of the Board, which  
are given to the Government, and the Govern-  
ment are appointed to make enquiries, the in-  
tervention being that the decision of the majority  
of the Board is to be binding. They are practically  
to be empowered to make any award, and dealing  
with the compensation to be given, and they are  
to give under the powers vested in them the  
fullest compensation. do not think I need  
trouble you with any of the other points; they  
form a part of the Bill. I beg to move  
the second reading of the Bill.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.  
Carried unanimously.

The Council then went into Committee on  
the Bill.

Non. J. J. KESWICK -In connection with this Ordinance I see no provision whatever made for any wish that may be expressed on the part of

struck out of the Building Ordinance. If the result be loss, I believe it will be infinitely less, in bringing about a great improvement than otherwise would have been effected.

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—Has been given notice. The clause H compensation has been given.

With regard to the other matter, of course the clause is passed now, but I would not take advantage of that if the hon. member is taking objection to anything perfectly good or efficient, so the matter must stand at the same time. I am not quite sure we are not running into danger even with the three months' notice. This has only occurred to me at this moment, and I do not think of it again till the next day. It seems to me that unless you ask the Court of Arbitrators consider the value of the land at the moment when notice of resumption is given we may be running into danger. I don't think of it at the moment by prolonging the time. I don't know whether there may be anything in it, but the question is, may not a great deal be done to the land after notice is given for such enormous compensation will be got out of the Government as possibly would be considered worth your while to make some compromise, which you want for its purpose, I am not sure might not be very injurious in other respects. Taking the other view of the hon. member's proposal, I presume every absentee owner of land is bound to have a right to his money, and he who has the owner could not with reference to the matter.

Hon. P. BYRNE—I don't think the persons who have to collect rents have a full power of attorney.

Hon. B. STONE—The agents have always to submit the principles any offer they may receive for the property.

His EXCELLENCY—There is in reality more than three months, because in the first instance there is negotiation. As the rule stands each party has to wait the very utmost extent, far beyond of absences and minors, and I am not sure the absentees would not gain more by remaining quiet than by having a longer notice. However, I am willing to consider the matter if the hon. member has no further matter to say. I have no strong objection to it unless further consideration makes it appear there will be danger in the direction I pointed out just now.

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—I can conceive such a thing as being done to the satisfaction of all parties.

His EXCELLENCY—What would you suggest as a proper time?

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—I should say six months.

His EXCELLENCY—Well, make it six months. I don't think it matters much whether it be outside the colony.—Would that meet your views?

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—Perfectly.

His EXCELLENCY—I do not pledge myself to support that; I only pledge myself to consider it. I am not going to say that it may be entirely baseless, and I may see it myself after a little consideration, but it is not always easy to see a thing of that kind on reading it a first time, and while waiting the ordinance struck me as being a very reasonable one.

Hon. B. LAYTON—Having received notice of resumption of course the owner would not put up any new buildings.

His EXCELLENCY—I am not sure of that.

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—It may easily be arranged by a small clause in the Bill.

His EXCELLENCY—I think if you take a longer period the value to be considered by the Court should be the value on the day the notice was issued.

Hon. J. J. KIEWICK—No doubt that would be perfectly fair.

His EXCELLENCY—Then I don't think there is any objection. We will read through the Bill and see what amendments may be made something very like what has been proposed will be brought in as an addition.

The remaining clauses were passed, and the Bill was left in Committee.

THE CHINESE RESIDENTS BILL.  
MR. SPEAKER—Before proceeding with this Bill I am desirous of making an important announcement with regard to it. After very full and earnest consideration I have determined to omit the clause which gives rise to the objections that have been made. That clause gave licence to depositions taken in China. Members will easily see that it would be impossible for me to give reason for this, but with their permission I thought I ought to state my reasons. The Chinese Quarter may state that suggestions from a quarter or quarters which I have every reason to respect, have been made to me with regard to the fear created among the respectable Chinese by the Bill. I am sorry that I cannot say that the proposition would be made so easy as to possibly affect them and cause them to be placed under pressure. The suggestion made to me in order to remedy this was one which it was quite impossible for me to accept. I am sorry that I can comply only to persons who have been very temporary residents. Why it was impossible to adopt it was this; we cannot put into an Ordinance of this Colony any provision which practically

there it would be disallowed; there is no question about that. At the same time I have thought a great deal over the matter and I think the

a standing instruction from His Majesty's Government that no prisoner is to be given up without the understanding, that he will not be tortured, and that he will remain the same as before he was captured put in the Bill, it has never been put into any Bill before. Why it cannot be done is clear, it would practically be limiting the treaty. The understanding that there will be no torture I always demanded and it always was given. I have no objection to the Secretary of State, that treaty or no treaty, the Government shall not give up any prisoner without that understanding. Of course you may say that that understanding is not carried out. How can you say that? You can say that you are against any means by which you could do so without rendering it impossible to send any prisoner away? You certainly cannot expect from a Government like that of China that they will carry out that understanding. It will be carried out. You can only ask that the understanding be given. If you are not satisfied with that, you simply say to China "I will order that you shall not torture any prisoner." It would be a very simple thing to do. I have been fifty years and certainly for the last ten or fifteen years no prisoner has been given up without a direct undertaking from the Viceroy of the province that he should not be tortured. I have never known a case of a prisoner being tortured in the Colonies. Our Irish fellow-countrymen when put in prison claim to be made to be made to wear iron collars and put on ordinary rack furniture in tortures, because they are political prisoners. I have no objection to the different view. It is extremely difficult to say what is torturous with regard to the matter of punishment and not as a means of exacting evidence. The Chinese look upon what we regard as tortures as a necessary part of the law. It is the thing to get an undertaking that a man shall not be tortured, but another to say to China that they must set aside entirely the whole of the laws of their country, and I believe that some of the laws of their country are in fact the enactment of certain crimes as horizontal laws. There are certain phases in our method of execution by hanging which are tortures. I have read of cases where men have been as long as twenty days in the stocks, and that is a torture, the small tortures. How you are to define for the purpose of a foreign Government where legitimate punishment ends and where torture begins is an exceedingly difficult question. What I say is that the Government have not got it into the present state of things; that is, that the same undertaking will be obtained as has been obtained for years past, and therefore, no objection can be made to this Ordinance. If this Ordinance is passed, the existing Ordinances remain in force before.

**HON. P. BYRNE**—If this Ordinance makes no difference what is the use of it?

**THE GOVERNMENT**—It makes no difference what is the use of it. It is a very great improvement which have been received from the Secretary of State in years past will remain the same as before.

**HON. P. BYRNE**—Otherwise then the Government have no power?

**THE GOVERNMENT**—It contains very great improvements. I have then written out here and I will read them if the hon. member likes.

**HON. P. BYRNE**—Does the hon. member oppose the second reading?

**HON. P. BYRNE**—If I do, I propose the Bill be read on the table this day six months.

**HON. B. LAYTON**—I felt very much inclined to oppose the Bill, but I have not been able to do so in opposition to the Bill when I came here this afternoon, but it seems to me that after what has been told us, that this particular clause has been removed, the most objectionable feature has been removed, and I think that the Bill has such a purpose this Ordinance is simply one to amend the existing one. The principal object of the Ordinance was, it seems to me, to introduce clause 16. If you abolish that, what is the use of the Ordinance? I think that the Bill is a Bill of Ordinance with a few small iterations, and is distinctly understood that there is an arrangement that before prisoners are given up they are to be given an undertaking that they shall not be tortured, a very serious matter indeed. Your Excellency says that has always been understood. If that is so, why pass this Bill?

**THE GOVERNMENT**—There are a good many reasons for it. I will not read them, but I am subject to the second reading?

**HON. B. LAYTON**—Yes; your Excellency.

**HON. J. J. KEWIK**—I should like to say a few words in support of my colleagues who have expressed their opposition to the Bill. I feel very strongly that the scope of this Bill is likely to produce effects which very few of us can foresee. I am quite sure, for one or two reasons, that the Bill is unnecessary. First, the Chinese Government have no doubt certain—it amounts to a conviction in my mind—that the criminals who as general rules are captured in this Colony, are not the deep-dyed villains the Chinese neighbouring Viceroy was

entirely clean-handed, are not so bad as they are painted. Usually they are men against whom

those words, "Proof of guilt" and "probable cause," this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it exists, in lieu of the old provision. The Magistrate, after investigating the case he has to decide, has the right to commit for trial at the Supreme Court, and the alleged offences being committed in the jurisdiction of this colony, shall commit the fugitive criminal to prison to await the orders of the Governor. These are the restrictions. In the law. In practice certain restrictions of the second of fugitive criminals have been recognised; first with regard to political offences, secondly with regard to religious offences, which has been the same, and the third member has mentioned, namely, offences, and hitherto there has been no provision in the law as it is present stands for these restrictions. The first is for political offences, that is as an express enactment; the second is that a fugitive criminal who has been accused of an offence within British jurisdiction or is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and who shall not be surrendered, until after he has been discharged without by a court or on expiration of his sentence or otherwise; and the third restriction is that he shall not be given up unless he has been given up by the Governor. There is an opportunity returning to Her Majesty's Commissioners be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other than a political offence, in which case extradition is demanded, and I may say the fourth restriction is that he is not to be given up until ten days after the investigation by the Magistrate. A further improvement in the Ordinance is that he is not to be given up until the investigation by the Magistrate and assuming the Magistrate has decided to commit him to await the Governor's orders, the fugitive criminal is to be informed that he will not be given up until ten days after the investigation, and he also be informed of his right to write of application to the discretion of the Magistrate; by this Bill the Magistrate has to do it; it is one of his duties. A further improvement is that the investigation of the old practice, to not express an opinion, the Magistrate reported to the Governor after he committed a fugitive criminal to prison to await the Governor's orders, by this Bill it is made a duty of the Magistrate to make a particular report on certain matters which have already been mentioned and which I need not detail further. Under the law as it stands there is no provision as to what the Governor's powers are, and the Bill gives him the power to give to the Governor. This Bill gives powers to the Governor both as to the surrender and discharge, and notwithstanding anything that may have taken place before the Magistrate it practically places the power of the future in the hands of the Governor of the Governor. That is by section 14. His EXCELLENCY—Allow me to say, it does not place the matter at the discretion of the Governor in case the Magistrate discharges him, but only in case the Magistrate commits him. THE CHIEF ATTORNEY GENERAL—The last clause of the Bill I need mention is found in section 15. Suppose the fugitive criminal has been committed to prison to await the Governor's orders, and nothing is done for ten days, and the Governor is not at the Supreme Court to discharge him, the Governor is empowered to send a messenger on notice to the Crown Solicitor. So that I think the members will see that at least this rate this Ordinance is more definite and more in accordance with the practice of the Colonies and practice for carrying out the Treaty of Tientsin. His EXCELLENCY—I regret I am not able to give way to the hon. members on this point, but I think the Bill is a very good one. The subject will be dispelled by the statement of the Attorney-General and by further consideration of the Bill. I did not wish to say so directly, but as a matter of fact the purpose of the Bill is to give the Governor the power. This Bill is now entirely set aside. This Bill, as I have always said, was an alternative which I did not prefer, but the Government with adopted by Her Majesty's Government. With that clause left in the Bill, the Government, and the Attorney-General, certainly with regard to any persons as to whom there is the least probability of inflicting the sentence, then before on the contrary. I think before the statement of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General said that some of the hon. members would find it much easier. His EXCELLENCY—I beg not to be interrupted. I think hon. members will find as regards people whose honesty is generally proved, and who are not of the class of persons who would do it to their being criminals, this Bill will make it much more difficult to extradite them than at present. So far from there being any cause for fear, the Bill, I believe, will draw the Government more firmly to the Government, more prominent point of view. The Bill is an improvement on the law as it stands. There are many things which have been a continual subject of discussion with Her Majesty's Government that will



